

an exhaustive analytical and zoogeographical overhauling of the entire *cronkhitei* series is an important desideratum.

Punctum conspectum (Bland). 9 specimens.

Vertigo modesta (Say). 3 specimens.

Vertigo modesta ultima Pilsbry. 1 mature specimen; a juvenal in the lot may be the same.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOSSIL OYSTERS OF HAWAII

BY J. M. OSTERGAARD

The giant fossil oyster, *Ostrea kamehameha* Pils., formerly known as *O. bryani* Pils., has to within the present time been known to occur only at the Waianae limestone quarry, from whence several complete specimens have been obtained.

This summer the two valves of an entire shell was found in cesspool digging at Kupikipikio, commonly known as Black Point, and located at the eastern side of Diamond Head crater. Upon examination of the limestone dug from the cesspool an entire valve and several fragments of this oyster was found among other fossil pelecypods and gastropods. Persons present during the digging of the cesspool stated that the limestone in which the oyster was found was immediately overlain by a ten-foot stratum of tuff, which in turn was covered by 30 feet of basaltic lava rock. The volcanic tuff belongs to Diamond Head crater, while the basalt overlying it has been ejected from Kupikipikio.

By examining the limestone sea cliff a few hundred feet away from the cesspool, I located at an elevation of about 15 feet above the sea a compact bed of *O. kamehameha* in which numerous specimens occurred firmly cemented into a solid mass. Since the limestone in which this oyster bed was found is free from both tuff and basalt detritus, it is evident that it antedates both Black Point and Diamond Head craters and that the oyster bed is part of that reached by the cesspool digging.

The two localities now known for *O. kamehameha* are about 30 miles apart, linear measurement, and the age is presumably late Pleistocene.

Another fossil oyster, *Ostrea retusa* "Pease" Sby., has been known only from the Pearl Harbor region of the island of Oahu,

where it has been found, (1) in the Waipio railroad cut, (2) between the middle and westerly lochs of the harbor and (3) on Ford Island—all of which localities lie within a radius of about five miles.

In the year 1926 in a sand pit excavation at the spur between Manoa and Palolo valleys an oyster conglomerate containing shells in abundance of this species was found associated with beach shells of the species now living. This was the innermost marine deposit on this part of the island and about two miles from the present shore line. This site is about 15 miles in linear measurement from the type locality of Waipio and the age appears to be late Pleistocene.

A NOTE ON THE FOSSIL MARINE FAUNA DREDGED FROM THE JAPANESE SEAS

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The marine fauna inhabiting the seas surrounding Japan is gradually becoming well known through the extensive dredge operation and other oceanographical observations made by the *S.S. Sôyô-Maru* of the Imperial Fisheries Experimental Station at Tôkyô Fisheries Experimental Station at Tôkyô, the *SS. Hukui-Maru* of the Hukui Prefectural Fisheries Station, besides many other local fisheries stations, biological institutions, etc. However, although we have considerable knowledge, there remains much more room for further knowledge concerning the marine fauna of our waters.

Recently, this necessity for more knowledge was strongly felt as a result of many fossils being dredged from the seas of certain parts of Japan. Without further dredgings in shallow seas, we cannot expect to gain a full knowledge of our fauna.

In the present report we wish merely to state some of the interesting fossils known from the seas bordering Japan on the one hand and to state some of the interesting problems now facing us in this subject.